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THE WEATHER.

Washington, April 27 .- For Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Kansas-Showers and thunder storms, with conditions favorable for local storms; brisk to high south winds,

becoming northerly. For Missouri-Showers and thunder storms, and possibly local storms; cooler; south winds, becoming northerly.

THE MEMORY OF GRANT.

That was an appropriate and impressive putpouring of American people witnessed in New York yesterday on the occasion of the Grant memorial dedication. The occasion and the spectacle were imposing and eloquent enough to quicken the emotions of the calmest heart.

This expression of personal homage and lofty patriotism was distinctively unique in these times of undemonstrative peace. The nation's chief executive, surrounded by the leaders of his administration and the representatives of every civilized land, paid tribute to the memory of one of the great soldiers of modern times. Heroes of the North and of the South vied with one another in honoring the dead commander. The spirit of the day soared serenely above the enmittes of party strife, unclouded by the presence of sectional feeling.

The long delay in placing a suitable memorial over the tomb of General Grant has been criticised as ungrateful negligence on the part of our nation. The delay, however, has had its advantages. Had General Grant served his country in a contest with a foreign power, no time after his death would have been too soon to give memorial expression to the people's gratitude. But it should be remembered that, following the victory of the North, the policy of the several administrations upon which devolved the enormous task of reconstruction was to conciliate the feelings and heal the wounds of the vanquished people of the South. The part General Grant played in these post-bellum times brought him into the political arena, where he suffered the assaults common to political life. It would have been impossible, immediately after his death, to have drawn forth such a united, unprejudiced and final expression of exalted appreciation as has been wit-

judgment There was not a discordant note in the hymn of praise sung yesterday. It represented the estimate that will live. It was an anthem of the peace he did so much to restore and preserve.

The life of Grant is one of the most profound and instructive examples of human possibilities in the history of the world. Born in obscurity, nursed in poverty, brought up in hardships, he rose superior to all his adversities, and when the nation most needed a great commander he had earned the right to the honorable selection. For his successful leadership of the army of the North, it was the privilege of a reunited people to twice honor him with the highest gift in their keeping, and he, in turn, was as faithful in peace as he had been in war.

A COOL PROPOSAL OF MURDER.

In our special correspondence from Topeka the other day was an interview with W. L. Brown, the well known Populist editor and leader of Kingman county. The matter discussed by Mr. Brown was the reappointment of Dr. Pilcher to the superintendency of the Winfield Idiot asylum and the purpose of the talk was a defense of those practices which made Dr. Pilcher

But Mr. Brown went further than a defense of the Pilcher system; he advocated the putting to death in infancy of all idiotic children. In the course of his readings about revolutions which have marked the dim and almost forgotten past; about aged and decrepit governmental theories which have reposed for centuries in their musty tombs; about financial systems which were born in the middle ages, but which are now exploited by the Populists as something of their own invention or discovery, Mr. Brown has probably gone a little further than usual and alighted upon the annals of old Lycurgus, the Spartan butcher who dwelt on earth about eight centuries before Christ, Lycurgus, it will be remembered, introduced the custom of putting to death all deformed or weakling

What strengthens the suspicion that Lycurgus is the inspiration of this new Populist idea in Kansas is the fact that he attempted to set up and perpetuate a government built very largely along the lines of modern socialism-which is simply another name for modern Populism. In Sparta the individual was subordinate to the state, and lived only for the state. He had no talent, no passion, no plan of his own; he was simply the tool and slave of an imperial master. To be sure, modern socialism does not contemplate a mon archy; but the difference is trivial, for both arrive at the same destination, which is the destruction of independent rights. At the age of 7 years the youthful Spartan was taken from his mother and passed into the possession of the state. At 30 he was permitted to marry the woman the state might select, but until 60 he lived in a government garrison and was as devoid of independence as a slave. That is little, if any, worse than the conditions socialism would impose

If Kansas Populism can once establish to carry Populism into uncontested con- merely as an amusement. The public, also, incturally an agriculturist, and the old in-

trol of every government on the face of the earth. As we understand Mr. Brown, he would put to death all the feeble minded chi'dren because they are a menace to the good order, peace and progress of society. By the same token, then, he need not stop at feeble minded children, but may put out of the way all persons whose presence does not contribute to the desired end. It is only necessary to peruse any one of a myriad of Populist platforms to discover that the greatest menace which ever overhung any community or nation is an organization of goldbug Republicans. By gentle degrees the Populists, having exclusive control of the state government. might arrange for the putting to death of Republican kids as fast as they are born. At the end of the present generation, therefore, the last of the goldbugs would have departed and Populism could sit calmly aloft like a junebug on a sweet

petato vine. But it is not alone to Lycurgus that Mr. Brown and Kansas Populism need look for precedent-though his example being older and dimmer and less in harmony with the spirit of progress is, therefore, more alluring to Populism than a modern one-for the present sultan of Turkey is putting this murder theory into practice. So far in his reign he has put to death every child which has been born to one of his relatives, so that at his own death none will be present to contest the throne and its official perquisites with his children. Yet before any horror is wasted upon the ferceity of the Turk, it is well to remember that he has committed no greater erime against law and nature-against heaven and man-than is coolly proposed by this Mr. Brown, of Kansas.

KING GEORGE'S INSECURITY.

The revolutionary turn of affairs in Greece is only another evidence of the strangely confused conditions that prevail in the struggle between that country and Turkey. With several tributary principalities of the Ottoman empire avowedly unfavorable to the sultan, and only awaiting an opportunity to shake off their obligations, and with the Grecian assembly divided upon the war policy as pursued by King George, there is no telling what developments a few days may bring forth.

The dissatisfaction so boldly expressed against the king's conduct of the war against Turkey is only a reiteration of the ante-bellum reports that the ruler of Greece was compelled, against his own inclinations and convictions, to demand the annexation of Crete. The secret but powerful council at Athens, which directed the insurrection in Crete, also demanded of King George that he take a stand for annexation or abdicate his throne. At first the report of this ultimatum from subjects to sovereign was discredited, but later developments indicate the extreme probability of its truthfulness.

It would seem that King George, realizing the hopelessness of a war with Turkey, and at the same time recognizing the neces sity of indulging the war spirit of his sub ects, planned to direct the hostilities so as to bring as small loss as possible to his realm. The comparatively little aggression on the Grecian side would indicate that his policy was protection rather than punishment. The risk of such a policy, when it should become apparent to the people, was illustrated in the opposition excitement created in the assembly by the utterances of ex-Minister Ralli.

It has been but a few years (1862) since the people of Greece declared their throne vacant. King Otho, who had been compelled to give his subjects a constitutional government, and who, after that concession, had many conspiracies and insurrecnessed now, in the light of dispassionate tions to contend with, was one day denied the privilege of landing in his own kingdom on his return from a yachting cruise with his queen. Then it was that Prince George, second son of King Christian IX., of Den-

mark, was chosen ruler of the Greeks. History may repeat itself. It would not e surprising if the abdication or deposition of King George would be one of the

DEMOCRATS FOR PROTECTION.

It would insult the average Democrat to tell him he is a protectionist, and yet it is a fact that Democrats everywhere ar heartily in favor of protection. Theoretically, and with reference to the country at large, they are strongly opposed to the "paternal" policy of fostering home industries, but practically and in behalf of the products of their immediate neighborhood they want good stiff protection, and want it bad.

When they desire protection for the products of their own states or localities, however. Democrats don't call it by that name They speak of the rates proposed as a "revenue duty." Nevertheless, they are perfectly willing to accept the rates of the Dingley bill, which everybody knows and recognizes as a thoroughly protective measure. The Texans make no objection to the Dingley rates on wool, the Louisiana people approve the rates on sugar, the Florida people want high tariff on oranges, South Carolina wants rice and cotton well protected, North' Carolina and Virginia are anxious for ample duties on tobacco, Tennessee wants iron and coal well taken care of, and Alabama and Georgia are concerned for the products of their factories,

etc., etc. True, these Democrats at election time march up to the polls and vote their "convictions" and the straight Democratic, anti-protection ticket, but when the election is over and political prejudice gives way to business considerations they are more than willing to accept for themselves the "paternal" care they condemn so unsparingly in politics. The Dingley bill is obnoxious to the average Democrat only in those provisions where its benefits go to somebody else's state or neighborhood. Insofar as it immediately benefits his own locality it is a very good "revenue meas-

ure," every time. FOR SELF-PROTECTION.

It is reported that the baseball players of the country are thinking seriously of forming an organization, on the plan of a labor union, for protection against the arbitrary and tyrannical methods of league managers. The public has often wondered why ball players, who are supposed to be men of ordinary intelligence and selfrespect, would consent to be treated as chattels, "sold" from one club to another and shipped about the country without their own wishes being consulted in the east. It is true that a player may refuse to abide by the terms of a sale, but if he does so he merely throws himself out of employment for the season; by the terms of the league agreement, he cannot engage his services to any other club in any of the

The reason the labor unions have not interested themselves in behalf of the ball players and counseled them to resist this the right to put anybody to death, it will species of oppression is because ball playrequire only an elaboration of the principle ing is not regarded as an industry but

has been able to moderate its sympathy with the reflection that the players are pretty well off even under the arbitrary treatment to which they are subjected; their hours of labor are short, and their pay is large out of all proportion to what they would be able to earn in any of the recognized useful vocations.

At the same time, the ball player has the right to assert his manhood and self-respect, just the same as any other American citizen; and if he chooses to organize in order to make his objection both safe and effective, nobody can reasonably find fault. While baseball is an amusement to the public, playing the game is an occupation and a business to him.

It is possible that by resisting the methods of the managers and placing the game on a systematic labor basis he may provoke his employers into adopting systematic methods also and reduce his salary to something like a level with that of the average trade workingman. But dignifying his occupation and securing protection for his personal rights may be worth whatever sacrifice of this nature they will necessitate.

NEBRASKA AND THE GULF LINE. Governor Holcomb and party, of Nebraska, have just completed a tour over the Gulf road, through Western Arkansas and down as far as Port Arthur. The Gulf read people, who generally do up things of this sort about right, spared no pains to make the party comfortable, and the result was that the excursionists saw things along the Gulf line in the most

favorable light. This trip of the Nebraska executive and the capitalists who were with him will doubtless result in some substantial good to Kansas City and to the Gulf road all along the line. Kansas City is the natural market as well as the rightful distributing point for Nebraska and our people are always glad to see any tendency toward a closer relationship between the two.

Some portions of Nebraska, unfortunately, are drouth ridden and the settiers in these localities are not prosperous. When these people realize the advantages of farm life in a country where there is an abundant and unfalling supply of water and where wood is plentiful and fruit without limit, many of them will be influenced to seek new homes in the splendid territory along the line over which Mr. Holcomb and his associates have been riding so pleasantly. The governor is very popular with the people of Nebraska, and their attention will be favorably attracted to a country which he has regarded as sufficiently inviting to give a personal inspection, and in which he and his moneyed friends have doubtless arranged to plant some important investments.

MISSOURI POINTS.

It is said by those who are competent to express an opinion upon such matters that Dr. W. F. Kuhn, of Kansas City, who was elected grand high priest of Missour Royal Arch Masons at St. Louis last week is without a superior in the United States as an artistic and impressive "worker" in the sublime ceremonies of the order.

Rev. Dr. Edmondson, who was at one lime pastor of the Presbyterian church in Nevada, but whose pastoral relations with mination were severed not long ago in Marshalltown, Ia., where he has been located some time, is now occupying the pulpit in a non-denominational church in that city which has been recently built especially for him.

Nevada is ashamed of herself and will vote over again on the school levy, the decision a few weeks ago to provide funds so meager that less than a six months' term of school could be held having called the state, as well as at home, where only neglect on the part of the best citizens made it possible.

Clinton long since achieved eminence a headquarters for the promulgation of fish literature, and the cheerful prevaricators in that locality come promptly to the front this spring with a season-opener to the effect that a local sport threw his 'pirate spoon' tackle into Artesian lake the other day and almost within no time had landed six handsome black bass weighing respectively 5%, 41%, 4, 21% and 2

Boy Orator Bryan has a stanch admirer in Moniteau county in the person of Grandma Quarles, a venerable lady 85 years old, who, in token of her regard for the late lamented prophet of Popocracy, sent him a handsome silk quilt which she had recently made. In return therefor the recipient forwarded to Grandma Quarles a copy of his book and pictures of himself and wife.

Sedalia's militia company has succeeded in impressing the city council with the idea that it is so good a thing that the municipal legislators have voted in favor of providing an armory for the soldier boys.

Now that, in addition to its other recent acquisitions, the \$40,000 brewery there is a certainty, Sedalia's cup, or, rather, mug, or, better yet, schooner, is presumed to be not only filled, but bubbling over with joy.

Ex-Senator Ingalls, Dr. Gunsaulus, of Chicago and ex-Vice President Stevenson are to be the judges in the annual interstate oratorical contest at Columbia May 6. Colleges in ten states are to be represented. Patriotic Missourians, of course are backing Pearl Decker, of Park college, to a finish, as first place winner.

After holding out nobly for weeks and weeks, Carthage has at last fallen from grace and pleads guilty to having seen the

A fierce war is in progress between two of the Carrollton newspapers. Among the accusations made by one of the combat-ants is that the other is in the habit of stealing its news from the first named The complainant set a trap for its rival the other day by inserting three fake items and, after printing only three copies of the paper, setting them out and running the rest of the edition without them. One of the copies of the paper containing the imaginary personals was promptly delivered at the office of the other sheet, and, jus as was expected, when its issue appeared there were the three fakes, word for word

And the band plays on. Governor Lon Stephens, as the story goes, had a somewhat peculiar experience the other day, while visiting a small me-nagerie just above the Arlington hotel, in Hot Springs, where he and his wife ar guests. On his visit he was accompanied by several friends and his wife's favorite black and tan terrior. While inspecting a cage containing two large gray wolves he playfully lifted the little dog up and thrust its head through the bars of the cage. In second one of the wolves snapped at its head, and, cutting the jugular vein, the dog bled to death in a few moments. It is said that the governor has been trying to square himself with his wife ever since and declares, if he succeeds, he will leave her pets at home hereafter when he takes

an outing. Back Yard Farmers.

From the Boston Globe. A man who has a little back yard garden in which to work at this season of the year is one of the fortunates of fate. Man is

stinct for working in the soil reasserts itself with the return of every spring. If a man has a little soil to work in, no matter if it is no more than twenty feet square, it serves to satisfy, to some degree at least the demands of his nature. These are happy days for the back yard farmers.

KANSAS TOPICS.

A leg gone here and there doesn't appear to count for much with some people. A Russell the other day a neat-appearing deaf and dumb girl was put off the train because she had no money with which to pay fare. As she came up the depot platform she was noticed to limp, and a sym pathetic bystander wrote on a piece of per, "Have you hurt your foot?" Sh smiled, took the paper, and quickly wrot on the other side: "No, indeed; it is just a cork leg."

Very shortly now Dr. Hugh Martin, o Neodesha, will celebrate his 98th birthday Dr. Martin used to go to school to So Miller's father, and he has furnished the local paper with some anecdotes of Sol and his parents.

Some women want a man so had that almost any old thing will do. Two years ago Mrs. Price King, of Labette county divorced her husband, who, being thus de prived of his means of support, went to the county poorhouse, where he has since remained. Last Friday Mrs. Price went to the poorhouse, took her ex-husband out and married him over again.

Editor Price, of the Cherokee Sentinel has been making a thorough investigation into the causes which lead young men of one town or neighborhood to almost invariably bestow their courting upon girls who live in another. He concludes that it is simply the manifestation of a human idiosyncrasy which may be found in every de partment of life. Shoemakers always believe they would be better off as blacksmiths; lawyers think they might do better as preachers; the groceryman always regrets that he didn't enter dry goods; the boys on the hillside always go down into the valley to hunt rabbits, and the valley boys always do their hunting on the hills It is the glamor of distance, and the contempt which always follows familiarity Not one girl in a hundred is ever married to the boy she grew up with, and the conclusion the Sentinel reaches is that love won't thrive on constant contact.

At Ionia, in Jewell county, the other night Mr. John Alcorn awoke from his sleep to discover that Mrs. Alcorn had left the bed. Presently he heard her in the kitchen and ent out to see what the matter might be. He found her standing over a bucket, into which her blood was running. He supposed she had the nosebleed, and held her head for some little time before other members of the family came with a light. Then, to his horror, he discovered that her throat was cut from ear to ear, and the shock was so great that he fell over in a faint The woman had attempted suicide, and explained that she wanted to die because she was afraid she might become insane Though dangerously injured, she may re-

People who do not believe that Lieutenan Thomas Benton Murdock came by his mar-tial spirit through inheritance have overlooked the fact that his grandfather was killed in the war of 1812.

As the details come to light of that won an story on one of the Populist members of the investigation committee at Topeka, grows worse and worse. The woman told the whole affair to a way up railroad man on the pledge that her name should not be used, but by and by this pledge will be re moved and then the committeeman who is so virtuously delving into other people's sins and weaknesses will wish he had never been born.

Samantha Margaret Lucinda are the firs three names of a Kansas girl who recently married a Montana elergyman. Her father's name was Jehu Baltazer Boggs-which shows that the sins of a father may also be visited upon his daughters.

Pearl Poulton and Bell Orchard were reently married at Florence, and the Bulletin is offering a prize to the reader who Il tell which was

When Bent Murdock wishes to somebody over the shoulders of a fictitious character he always addresses himself to Colonel Theopolis Potgeeser.

The Populist papers of Kansas appear to be of one mind in the charge that Railroa Commissioner Campbell has sold out to the railroads instead of changing his mind on the question of maximum rates. The Populists have no more confidence in each othe than so many blue racer snakes.

Mr. Michael Deasy, of Ottawa, is enjoy-ing a visit from his cousin, Mr. Patrick O'Donahanhoolihan. The remark from the Republican that Mr. O'Donahanhoolihan is just over from Ireland is entirely a work of supererogation, but it could have added great interest to its item by relating how the gentleman got through New York with out becoming enlisted upon the police force

Since Ward Burlingame's promotion at Washington the old Kansas story has been resurrected which makes him such a woman-hater that he would rather walk nine blocks out of his way than meet a roman to whom he must lift his hat. Ward was never much after the women

Lit Crum compromised with his wife over his long absence in Washington by buying

her a new carriage with bicycle wheels. The octopus let loose a claw or two las week and Farmer Hellwig, of Labette county, ran 4,000 bushels of wheat into the elevator at Oswego, for which he received Seconts a bushel.

Mrs. Mary Cavaness celebrated her 90th birthday at Baldwin City April 20. She is the mother of J. M. Cavaness, editor of the Chetopa Advance, and came to Kansas in 1856. Her husband is still alive and if the pair live until next September they will celebrate the sixty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. Mrs. Cavaness was a strong early-day supporter of Methodism in Kansas. She helped sew at Lawrence the tent in which the first Methodis church was organized and held services. She has worked harder for Baker univer sity than, perhaps, any other person in the state.

Topics recently recounted that the issue in the city election in Louisville, Pottawatomie county, was designated as "Jake" and "Anti-Jake." Jake is an old deaf and dumb man who has been identified with the history of Pottawatomie county from the earliest days. Thirty years ago he was barkeeper at the "Dew Drop Inn," and the habitues of the place learned to order drinks by use of the sign language. It is related by Grant Shaw that nearly every male citizen within the radius of many miles could use the deaf and dumb alph bet, and that the influence of old Jake's affliction still hangs over the county to such a degree that more people can use the finger language there than in any other community in the state. It would seem to be uncommon fine testimony to the convivial character of the early-day residents After the prohibition law went into effect Jake went out into Western Kansas wher he held a government claim until crop failures drove him away. Then he returned to Louisville and opened a joint. Every community has a sentimental regard for old timers and old memories, and Jake wa suffered to run his joint undisturbed by the law, while other jointkeepers were pelled to leave. The temperance sentiment got the upper hand at this election, however, the anti-Jake ticket was victorious and the old fellow has closed his joint.

Topics was very much interested recent ly in reading replies to questions propounded by the editor of the Observer to the school children of Pieasanton. Each of the 400 children was furnished with a slip of paper on which the following questions were printed: "If you had a dollar what

would you do with it?" and "What do you to do when you are 20 old?" Three columns of very entertaining reading was the product. The answers ful hopes and ambitions, and every scholar who answered honestly gave a brief but comprehensive revelation of his own char-acter. But we cannot suppress the suspicion that many of the replies were not exactly truthful. For example, only one girl one of about 200 frankly confessed that at 20 years she hoped to be a wife. One or two others intimated that they might be married, but only this one admitted that it was her hoped-for and intended destination. Her name is Bessie Stone, and there is a charming frankness about th answers she gave to the questions, as follows: "Spend it for whatever I needed When I am 20 years old I am going to get married if I can find anyone that suits me, or that will have me.'

The newspaper boys of Labette county are having all sorts of fun with the explanation furnished by Representative Walters, who is defending himself against the charge of accepting \$1,000 in bribe money. The Oswego Independent is particularly the champion of Mr. Walters, and this is the defense it puts up for him:

"Everybody knows here that when he went to the legislature he carried with him rabbit foot of wonderful virtue, capable of performing miracles when in the hands of an adept. The story runs that one night the honorable sought his bed chamber after a hard day's work in the house and endeavored to woo sleep, but, try as he would, mind and body would not rest Hour after hour he lay there, but sleep not. Finally he thought of his rabbit foot, secured it and began his incanations, but, being in Topeka, he was rattled, and instead of waving it twice in the air and passing it three times across his eyes from the left, and saving:

"'O-re, bo-re, bally ho! Skilly, skally, here I go-

Make me sleepy
For you know
I ride in the wagon in the morning..." he made a mistake and passed it twice over the palm of his right hand and once over the spot where his inside vest pocket ould be were he clothed, and said:

"'La-da-may
Hear me say,
I am hungry
All the day,
And I don't want to be any more.'

"The rabbit foot was fooled. "The last man who had invoked its pow rs previous to the honorable had made the same passes and used the same conure words when he wanted boodle. Hence,

t was but a moment before the honorabl neard a slight bumping on the stairway leading to a room above and a scratchin door. Cautiously opening it, he found the \$1,000 roll nestling in the door "As above stated, this is as the story

runs, and is much more likely to be true than the statement of an unreliable wit ness that Mr. Walters was bribed."

From the New York World. It is an interesting fact, and one with ew historical parallels, that former friends and foes of General Grant speak with the same admiration of the fundamental traits of his character-the elements and qualiies that made him great.

Grant illustrated in his character that which Lowell calls " the strength of simplicity." When he spoke it was with few words and directly to the point. His orders and reports were models of tersenes and clearness. With him the man made the manners, and even after he becam president he was without art or affectation or sham dignity—a simple, plain, grave, kind hearted American, free alike from vanity and duplicity, a man to love, to trust and (with cause) to fear.

Grant had true heroism, which is som hing higher than bravery. He had both the courage to do and to endure. His intrepidity in battle was not so rare as his ability to endure injustice without com-plaint when his country's welfare was in peril, and to face a slow and torturing death without a murmur.

Grant had great magnanimity. His dislay of this quality ciated with him who were both faith ful to their trust and able in executing i was only equaled by his generosity towards the conquered enemy when they came, through final defeat, once more his "fellow citizens." How few generals would have issued the orders that he did after Lee's surrender or have refrained from triumphal entry into Richmond!

One of Grant's greatest qualities general was his pertinacity. Half the failures in war, as in everyday life, result from an indisposition or inability to fight the battle clear through-to "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." It was inevitable that the American peoplshould give their trust and admiration and gratitude to a general who never faltered

The treatment of General Grant by the ountry from his first victory to the completion of the beautiful and impressive omb is a lasting refutation of the saying that "republics are ungrateful." man has better merited the meed of honor and of fame that is his portion than did the patriot and soldier whose imperishable memorial crowns the heights at Riverside.

Bulgaria's Demands Granted.

from the Chicago News

The world will rejoice in the concession made by the sultan of Turkey to Bulgaria as reported by the cable from Constantino olc. According to this authority the sulta has promised to grant three berats to Bul-garla as soon as the war with Greece is over. The Servian minister has also cured imperial irades replacing the metropolitan, Ambrosius, at Uskub, These concession are more important than

they appear at first glance. Bulgaria has long desired to increase her volume of berats, but with no immediate prospect. Since the closing of the Indian mints berats have been scarcer than hen's teeth and keep suffering week. nd keen suffering was caused particular throughout the Balkans. In a note to th sublime porte the Bulgarian government demanded more berats and threatened to withdraw from the European chorus unless the demand was granted. Abdul Waz 1z the head of the berat department, replied to the demand. He called attention to the general paucity of berats and the dange to the season's crop by the dry season. He noted from the last report of the depart ment for the cultivation of berats to show that in two seasons Turkey had raised parely enough berats for home consum tion. Moreover, the cruel war had drawn eavily on Turkey's berat supply, and so ong as hostilities continued it was doubt ful if a new crop could be sown.

The Bulgarian government acknowledged

he receipt of Abdul Waz Iz's note and re plied that there was no further need of mincing matters; Bulgaria should have more berats or know the reason why. No country could get along without berats, and the sooner Turkey, which controlled and the sooner Turkey, which controlled the world's berat market, recognized this fact, the better it would be for all con cerned. To this haughty and indignant re-ply Turkey replied that the berats would e forthcoming as soon as the trouble

With three berats added to the Bulgarian volume that thrifty little nation ought to get along pretty well. And when Servia secures the promised imperial irades at Us-kub the Balkan countries will be in better hape than at any time since the year of the big wind.

Agricultural Colleges in China From the Boston Glob

The agricultural college has demonstrated its usefulness in an unexpected quarter as shown in the receipt by the president o cornell university of a letter from a vice roy of high rank in Central China, who writes to that institution for a suitable director of a model farm and college abou to be erected there.

The distinguished Chinaman's idea is to

build a small "model," which shall be fitted with all the latest and best agricultural

appliances in use in the United States (exepting large machinery, which cannot be it present used successfully in China), and have this to show and explain to visitng officials, and so to make it the nucleu of agricultural schools and model farms which, under the patronage of the govern ment, it is proposed to establish all over the Flowery kingdom.

Nothing could offer anything more hope ful for the future civilization of China than this plan. To this country and to such colleges as that which is a valued adjunct to Cornell is due the credit of the initiative.

With good reason are the trustees of Cornell elated. They have clung to the agricultural college at great expense of money and zeal and dispensed its benefits to all free of tultion charges.

An American Testimonial.

From the Philadelphia Times. A great scheme is that brought forward by Mr. Davis, the New York broker, for an American testimonial to Queen Victoria on her sixtieth anniversary. Some such idea has been suggested before, but Mr. Davis is the first who has really risen to he dignity of the occasion. He wants to do the thing handsomely. A million and half he regards as about the right sum o expend on the testimonial, and, as he ions of \$50,000 each, there is only \$1,400,000

to raise

Far from anticipating any trouble in securing this amount, it is rather feared that the rush to subscribe will be so great hat some undesirable persons may be in luded in the list, some who are not there oughbred Americans. It is therefore pro osed to limit the subscription strictly to hose who can trace their American an estry to at least pre-Revolutionary origin Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Dames Daughters of the Mayflower, and others of our unassailable aristocracy. As these are known to be generally rolling in wealth it is confidently expected that the mere in timation that the opportunity is open wil suffice to fill the subscription list at once. We may thus regard the million and half as good as raised. The next question is, what is to be done with it? The plan is to erect an American building in London that shall serve at once as a memorial and as a meeting place and center for the promulgation of international amity. The details of this part of the scheme are somewhat obscure, but this is a matter that

the real American subscribers may be left to settle for themselves.

We regret to observe a disposition to anagonize this great enterprise with counter propositions and amendments, as that the nemorial building should be in this cour try, or that a neat piece of silver plate would be more acceptable to the queen But these generally come from people who are not full-blooded Americans and need not be considered. When Mr. Davis alsed his million and a half he ought to be allowed to expend it for the purpose which it is contributed free from the critcism of small minds.

Street Car Doors and Windows.

From the Philadelphia Press. The New Orleans city council has passed a ordinance requiring that the front windows of street cars be kept closed from October 1 to May 1, and the front door also if requested by a passenger. This action was taken on recommendation of many of the physicians of that city, who claimed that in their personal experience numerous colds had been contracted by people from draughts while riding in the street cars. There is no doubt of the correctness of he position taken by these New Orleans physicians, and of the need of such an orinance not only in that city, but even more in other cities. The effect of strong

iraughts of air upon women and childre and on men not in the most robust health is well known. One New Orleans physician testified as follows: "Rapidly moving cars with the front doors and windows oper create a draught through the cars which is very injurious to a large percentage of the population. It is only a minority of the people who are strong and healthy enough not to be injuriously affected by a sudden and strong draught, especially when they are overheated, and the average passenge is everheated when he gets into the street cars." If it were possible to trace many cases of cold, grip and inflammation and the aggravation of other diseases to the original cause it would doubtless be found that it was a chill contracted in a street car ride.

In European cities omnibuses are always closed in front largely for the comfort of passengers. The New Orleans ordinance is a proper one, and might be adopted in every other city in a form adapted to local condi-

Stage Reform in Paris. The wave of reform which is sweeping s

tiens.

vigorously over the French theaters that we understand that actresses will not be permitted to take baths on the stage the presence of an admiring and approv-ing audience. A gentleman acquainted to an extent with the customs of these actresses in Paris tells us that it was really very hygienic performance, inasmuch as it assured what otherwise might be neg-lected. However, we are disposed to believe that the censor was justified in inter-fering, for it is better that a young woman here and there should defy hygienic pro-visions than that the morals of a mixed assemblage should suffer. Our friends, the realists, are responsible for much of this sort of spectacular diversion, and their disposition to leave nothing to the imagination has always given us a more or less uncomfortable feeling. We have never had the privilege of inspecting a talented actress in a bathtub, and we have heroically denied ourselves the luxury of feasting our eyes on the transplanted pleasantries of the extreme Gallic school, but we have seen the realism of Gullbert, of Mile. Held, of Otero, and we have watched with pain and a certain feeling of seasickness the labors of Mr. Herne in the theatrical emo-tional act of cleaning a baby's nose, and we cannot say that we were uplifted in anything save our stomachs. We congratulate our Parisian friends on the return to the more imaginative drama, and we are glad that we are permitted to take the baths and the other things for granted, as dramatic exigency certainly permits.

From the New York Press termination. The latest word to enrich the outlawry of the English language is "cabin-hunting." This remarkable hyphenate was discovered in a New York magistrate's court, where a man accused of beating his wife excused himself by saying that she was notoriusly addicted to the cabin-hunting habit. He explained that it meant "going around to neighboring houses and filling up on mixed

The English-speaking peoples are not content with the standard resources of the richest and most piratical language ever spoken by mankind. They are eager for new words and new expressions. Occasignally a camp follower is admitted into the regular ranks, and its haphazard ori-gin is forgiven if not forgotten. "Starvation" and "boycott" are familiar instances of this. For several months a daily publication which prides itself on being a pur ist and a precisian, has been printing the word cop for policeman without quotation marks, and no one need be surprised should the ugly monosyllable acquire the dignity of authorized usage. It should be remembered that our grandfathers were aghast at the debut of "starvation," which we take-the word, and not its meaning-as a matter of course. To his dying day, the British member of parliament who "invented" it was known as "Starvation Dun

Made Maxims Over. He that puts up the swiftest pace Is not dead sure to win the race.

The chap who strikes the hardest blow May by a weakling be laid low.

The battle is not always won By the side that fires the biggest gun. Nor is the man most to be feared Who wears the fiercest looking beard. —Cleveland Leader.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

Senator Morgan is the Sir Loquacitur of

congress. He talks a great deal with his nouth, and has reached an age when his colleagues pay no attention to his drivel-ing In the Forty-fifth congress he succeeded in getting a private bill through oth houses, and it went to the president, Mr. Hayes. Morgan heard that it was to be settled with a pocket veto, and his wrath waxed hot. Congress was to adjourn in less than ten days, and the bill would be lost. Sir Loquacitus delivered imself thus, according to "Tip," in the New York Press: "All right. If Mr. Hayes will not sign my bill there will be no more legislation this session. I am going to speak on the next measure that comes before the senate, and I will not finish until the session has expired." Thirty-six hours of the session remained when Sir Loquacitur declared himself, and many important measures remained to be acted upon. He had talked for four hours before his fellow senators began to take him seriously; then there was such a hurrying and scurrying as never before had been seen in the chamber. A hasty conference was held, and two Republican senators were hurried to the White House to explain the situation to the president. Hayes laughed and signed the bill. The news was telegraphed to the capitol, and the dispatch was handed to Morgan. He read it, smiled complacently, abruptly ended his speecn

and sat down to enjoy his victory.

In appearance Mrs. Grant is not tall or majestic. She is rather short in stature. There is an air of culm demesticity about her and she takes evident pride in the seautiful arrangements of her Washington home. The furnishings are mostly historic and she delights to recall the associations that belong to certain things like rugs and vases that are gifts from foreign personages. Mrs. Grant always takes a great deal of interest in the dinners and recep-tions given at her home, and much of her personal supervision is given to them. She rests every afternoon for a few hours, and when she comes downstairs to welcome visitors she looks fresh and attractive in her dark gowns and widow's cap. She does not give the impression that she is so far advanced in years. Her eyes are clear and look at one steadily and her mouth is firm. Her cheeks have suffered most from the relentless touches of time, but when she engages in animated conversation one forgets the telltale wrinkles and gray hair and sees and remembers only the widow of a distinguished man. Mrs. Grant's most intimate friends in Washington, now that Mrs. Blaine and so many others of her former associates are gone, is Mrs. Beale, widow of General Beale, who lives alone in her imposing house in Jackson place.

Nowhere do we see more striking contrasts, more ups and dowrs, and swifter metamorphoses than in circles dramatic says a London correspondent. Take a case in point. Julia Arthur, at the Lyceum with Sir Henry Irving just now, is electrifying audiences with her intense histrionic talent. Louise Beaudet at the same time, at the music halls Tivoli and Pavilion, is endeavoring to capture the good graces of vaudeville audiences. Who of the thousands nightly witness the performances of these two women would for a moment suspect that they were at one time both members of the company of Daniel Bandmann, the tragedian, touring the United States and Australia? Beaudet was then the favored eading lady; Julia Arthur was half understudy and half artist of all work. According to Beaudet, she was even less. "Why," said Beaudet, half contemptuously, of her to me some time ago, "why, she was nothing but my dresser." There may be an element of jealousy in all this, but the stern fact is patent to-day that the ex-dresser is leading lady at the leading theater of legitimate art, while the ex-leading lady is displaying low cut bodices and pink hosiery and laced underwear to the prurient gaze of the variety houses.

Toronto, Canada, will vote May 15 on the question of permitting street cars to run in that city on Sunday. They are now prohibited although efforts have be to authorize their running. In January, 1892, a vote was taken on the questi-10,351 votes being cast in favor and 14,287 against the proposition, showing a negative majority of 3,336 in a total of 24,638. The question came up again at an election in August, 1893, but it was again negatived by a vote of 12,154 in favor to 14,157 against, total vote of 27,311. This decreasing majority against the proposition encouraged those in favor of running cars on Sunday to demand another vote and it will be taken next month.

Playing cards for sweet charity's sake is one of the latest fads of society in Washington. Last week a party met at the home of Mrs. Westinghouse—the Blaine mansion in Dupont circle. There were 200 leading society women of the city who paid \$\square\$ apiece for the privilege of playing progresive euchre in this swell mansion. tables were used, and the sight was quite a brilliant one from the stairway of the large central hall, which is so arranged that one in looking down can get a view of the drawing rooms and the space in the

After the adjournment of the postal con gress, which will meet in Washington next nonth, it is proposed to take the foreign delegates on a special train and show them the United States. This, it is said, will be the most representative body of men ever assembled, for upwards of 100 countries will be represented by 150 delegates. It is likely the trip will take in the country between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and the special train, which will be chartered for the occasion, will be equipped in a manner for which this country is justly famous

Professor Lawrence Brumer, of the University of Michigan, has just sailed for the Argentine Republic, where he will investigate and report upon the best methods to be employed there in order to exterminate the grasshoppers which have become a serious pest to the agriculturists of the rej-ublic. He is well equipped for the work, as he is a thorough entomologist, and during the plague of grasshoppers in this country from 1875 to 1878 he was prominently connected with the work of their ex-

Sir Edwin Landseer's "A Piper and Pair of Nuterackers" was sold recently in London for \$8,135, and his "Easter Terrier" for \$2,835; a view of Gillingham by W. Mueller for \$5.880; Millais' "My Second Ser-mon" for \$1.765; Frith's "The Pet Fawn" for \$1.680; Linnell's "The Emigrants" for \$1.410; Peter Graham's "The Cradle of the Sea Bird" for \$4,355; and two sea pictures by Clarkson Stanfeld. "The Worm's Head, Bristol Channel," for \$1,725, and "Cittora on the Gulf of Salerno" for \$2,310.

Mr. Germain. United States consul at Zurich, reports that within a year the price of aluminum will fall to about 27 cents a pound, so that only three commercial metals-iron, lead and zinc-will be cheaper. Last year the output of aluminum, owing to its comparatively high price, was 14,740 pounds daily, of which 4,193 pounds daily were produced in the United States. This year the plants will be increased to bring the daily product up

Here are two recent obituary verses: "Aaron has crossed the river And climbed the stairs so high; He is warm, but we're left to shiver— Good-by, Aaron, good-by."

"The window was open.
The curtain was drawn,
An angel flew by
And Jimmy was gone."

Grover Cleveland is said to have upset the postoffice business in Princeton, N. J. The postmaster and the clerks are sweating under the increased weight of mail, and the postmaster has applied to headquarters in Washington for an extra carrier and a special Cleveland mail sorter.